

TURSDAY, MAY 21, 1889.

Advertisements for THE WEERLY SUN. issued to-morrow morning, must be handed

### in this evening before six o'clock A Scandal That May Be Averted.

The Springfield Republican, wrong in so many things and crankly disposed in so many other things, is as true as a trivet in its remarks about the reported intention of Gen. HABBISON to put his friend MILLER on the bench of the Supreme Court. Such an appointment as our little contemporary observes, "would seem to have in it more of politics than of attention to the public interests."

It would, indeed! And the politics involved would be politics of the very worst sort, that is to say, purely seiflah and personal politics—the rape of an opportunity to secure a life office and a life salary for an intimate friend and business partner. We have yet to hear of anybody who pretends to believe that Mr. MILLER is qualified for the highest judicial office at the disposal of the President. His selection for the post of Attorney-General strained propriety to the iast stretch. His elevation to the Supreme Court would be the greatest scandal of the sort since GRANT nominated his Attorney-General and chum, GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, for the same office.

Happily, this scandal may yet be averted. The probability is that the rumor that Gen. BENJAMIN HARRISON contemplated the nomination of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON MILLER for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was allowed to escape the White House in order to test public sentiment and ascertain how such an appointment would be regarded. The response from the press up to date is not calculated to encourage the President to proceed.

What Gen. HARRISON needs more than anything else for the prosperity and good repute of his Administration is a disinterested friend who will fearlessly tell him that he is going wrong. It was understood that he put Mr. MILLER into the Department of Justice for the express purpose of having just such an adviser at his elbow. We are sorry to say that he has proved a bad adviser; otherwise the long string of appointments on account of the Harrison family would never have gone on record to the President's discredit. No, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON MILLER has not done his duty in his present post.

And this strengthens our conviction that Mr. MILLER has neither the force of character nor the moral discrimination that would make him useful to the country on the Supremé Court bench.

### Execution by Electricity.

In various courts of this State trials have been proceeding against prisoners charged with murder, the penalty of whose crime, on conviction, is death by electricity. In the city of Buffalo, on Tuesday last, WILLIAM KEMMLER was sentenced to execution by the new method. In this city it has been found, by those charged with the prosecution of murder cases, that during the last few weeks it has been much more difficult to secure jurors than it was some months ago. While in one branch of the General Sessions occupied with the trial of a prisoner charged with murder before January 1, a jury may be secured with little delay, in another branch of the same court, occupied with the trial of a prisoner charged with a similar offence since January 1, the impanelling of a jury is a slow, tiresome, and very difficult undertaking.

Unquestionably a strong prejudice exists among the generality of jurors against the infliction of death by electricity. It is not so much the fear that the new method is not sufficiently humane or the belief that the present methodought to be adhered to, as a grave, uncertain doubt which seems to fill the minds of many, that perhaps the use of electricity as a means of destroying life will not meet the expectations of those who have secured its substitution for the former method. A large humanity, which is not at all discreditable, characterizes the average New York juror when called upon to pass judgment on the fate of a prisoner, however fearful his crime and to whatever extent accompanied by incidents which deprive the perpetrator of sympathy. New York juries impanelled in the criminal courts display a salutary reluc-tance to be the mere mechanical recorders of a verdict which a prosecuting officer may demand or a presiding Judge suggest. They seem to be filled, where the life of a human being is at stake, with a solemn sense of the responsibilities of the oath they have taken.

There is, as we understand, no murder case awaiting trial in this county where the proof is deemed to be so overwhelming and conclusive as to make probable the conviction of the prisoner. Six murderers are awaiting execution in the Tombs, but all of them come under the operation of the old law, and, unless the higher courts interpose or the Governor commutes, all will meet death by hanging. It now seems probable that, as the Buffalo murderer KEMMLER was the first to be convicted, he will be the first to suffer the new penalty. In his case, too, we may expect to see tested the value of that part of the law which attempts to break down the freedom of the press by forbidding reports of executions, and which proposes to provide for secrecy in that most awful function of justice, the taking away of human life. Can such a law be constitutional? And ought such a design to be fully executed?

# A Permanent Candidate.

The presentation of GROVER CLEVELAND as a free trade candidate for another Presidential canvass must have one result, irrespective of others. Another such trial would establish him permanently at the head of that ticket from now until the time when age or illness shall make even the contemplation of his candidacy inadmissible. Until the free trade agitation is stopped, or Mr. CLEVELAND is stopped, they would have to stick together.

The idea of nominating Mr. CLEVELAND again rests on the same ground as his nomination last year, the second time of offering him as a candidate. He is the free trade champlon beyond compare. Not even WILLIAM RUFUS MORRISON OF ROGER QUARLES MILLS, whose political emotions outside of free trade have long since passed into innocuous desuetude, would so much as dream of the seduction of a single delegate from GROVER CLEVELAND. They were tariff smashers before his fame crossed the limits of the ward where he lived in Buffalo, but he monopolizes the unapproachable prestige of having announced tariff smashing for his Presidential platform while in the President's office. Against such a feat of what consequence can be their

appeals to the free trade disciples through the medium of addresses to the school districts of Texas or Illinois, or even of speeches in Congress? No one knows the absurdity of such a question better than the two free trade war horses whose political training and honors were all acquired in the service

theological thought and opinion is to be

brought up for discussion in the Presbyte-

ian General Assembly now in session in

New York. That standard is more than two

hundred years old, and during that time the

whole face of Protestant orthodoxy has

changed; but it is not probable that the As-

sembly will undertake to remodel the work

of the Westminster divines to render it more

congruous with the religious beliefs as they

Any full discussion of the subject would

serve only to make prominent the declining

reverence for its ancient standards of faith in

even so conservative a communion as the

Presbyterian. It would show that the

body had drifted far away from its original

theological moorings, and that the Westmin-

ster Confession was no longer its real

anchor. Nominally it is accepted the same

as of old, but practically it is not put to any

In all the Protestant churches the same

process has been going on, more particular-

ly during the last generation. The elaborate,

metaphysical creeds of the past are passing

out of thought, and the present tendency

is to settle down to the simplest interpreta-

tion of the facts and doctrines of Christian-

ity as of first consequence in promoting re-

ligious faith and stimulating the religious

life. The members of the General Assembly

who give heed to the Westminster Confes-

sion as an expression of their religious con-

victions or as a guide to their theological

opinions are very few, probably. As one of

them said in a sermon on Sunday, the age

of creed making has gone by, and he might

have added that the old veneration for the

Westminster Confession in the minds of

Presbyterians has gone also. It has become

of little representative value. For that rea-

son the Assembly will be likely to let it alone

as not of intrinsic and vital consequence,

Take, for instance, the doctrine of eternal

punishment. It is no longer preached from

Protestant pulpits as it was taught fifty

years ago, even twenty years ago; and yet

every orthodox communion retains the doc-

trine in its formal creed. The change which

has come over the Protestant world within

a very short time with respect to hell has

been radical. The word itself has been

omitted almost wholly from the Protestant

vocabulary. It terrifles no longer the chil-

dren in the Sunday schools, and startles no

longer the sinners in the churches. Practi-

cally, they have lost their fear of the Lake

of Fire and of the torments to which the old

preachers consigned the damned. Formerly

every sermon dwelt upon the anger, the ven-

prevailing theme is His mercy and loving

Yet we do not find any disposition on the

part of the various communions to amend

and revise their articles of faith to meet this

revolutionary change. They let the old

standards alone, well knowing that these have

fallen into practical disuse. The churches

are going through a development which is

following different lines from those laid

It does not help BENJAMIN HARRISON'S

Since last Thursday Minnesotans in the

fortable. On that day the SCHEFFER law pro-

viding new pains and penalties for drunken-

"Whoever becomes intoxicated by voluntarily drink-

crime of drunkenness, and upon conviction thereof

shall be punished as follows: For the first offence, a fine

of not less than \$10 nor more than \$40, or by imprison-ment for not less than ten nor more than forty days; for

the second offence, imprisonment for not less than

thirty nor more than sixty days, or by a fine of not less

If a serious purpose to enforce this law is

shown by the authorities, the police court news

of the St. Paul and Minneapolis papers will be

good reading. It is unfortunate that the pen-

alty for the second offence is alternative. The

drunkard with money in his purse will be able

to escape by payment of a fine, while a poor

nan who has exhausted his pecuniary re-

sources in getting the impetus which lands

him in the police court will have to be im-prisoned. At the third offence equality is

reached, and it is possible that the fear of two

or three months in jail may deter a few

bibulous persons from putting an enemy into

Small confidence is to be placed in attempts

to legislate men into temperance, and the force

of public opinion is much stronger to prevent

intemperance than statutes can be. At the

same time, if the new Minnesota law is strictly

enforced its results may be beneficial. The

class of habitual drunkards, the real drunk-

ards, cannot be helped or hindered by it. The

duty of society to them is not to imprison them.

but to put them into an inebriate asylum. To

punish them is not to cure them. If the Min-

nesota law does not fall into contempt, it may

increase the odium of drunkenness, but self-

respect, and not compulsion, should be the mo-

It will be interesting to see what the Minne-

sota police magistrates will hold to be the un-

ter will have to be more carefully searched

into when imprisonment is the punishment,

The West Point rule, we believe, is that no

man able to walk a crack is to be considered

as drunk. But this rule puts the brains in the

feet. To pronounce with distinctness the

words "truly rural" is another test not with-

out vagueness. The decisions of the Minnesota

failing indications of intoxication. The mat-

than \$20 nor more than \$50; for the third and all sub

sixty days nor more than ninety days."

GOD, Dut

geance, the severity

kindness.

past times.

ness went into effect:

their mouths.

tive of temperance.

but as a merely nominal bond of union.

at present are.

important use.

MAGE of Brooklyn preached a sermon, in which he spoke of the lugubrious faces of worldlings and confidence of the Democracy. and the unhappy look of even the successful If in the face of his previous defeat, worldlings to be seen in this city. "Not one in Mr. CLEVELAND should again be run by ten of them," he said, "looks happy. Take your stand," he exclaimed, " at 2 o'clock at the the free traders, it would be because they corner of Nassau and Wall streets, or at the consider him as unique as ever, and the orner of Canal street and Broadway, and see only possible man for such a campaign. the agonized physiognomies." Now we fear After that there could be no change. He that Brother TALMAGE, in standing at these would have to continue his existence as the places and observing the pedestrians, may free trade figurehead, to be uncovered and have fallen into the error of contrasting their paraded every four years and released to his faces with his own face, which is apt to be own affairs between times. Rotation in office lighted up with a smile at once unctuous and couldn't decently be thought of. No cause seductive. Surely he cannot expect to behold such a placid and blissful expression on the could be assigned for it. Not even a refusal by the candidate to put up at the proper countenances of the busy crowds that are to be emergency a respectable assessment for seen hurrying along Wall street or Broadway the canvass, say \$5,000 or \$10,000, could at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. We fear that even many men in these crowds, who are as justify the sacrifice of the most emidevout as Brother TALMAGE himself, do not nent and undiluted representative of the wear that expression all the time during busimovement. The free trade cry would have ness hours. Why, even the 500 distinguished to be CLEVELAND forever, or nothing. And clergymen of Brother TALMAGE'S own denomiso on through the successive Presidential nation, who are now attending the sessions of elections, in which the other side would do the Presbyterian General Assembly here, have the electing. not all worn a celestial smile right straight The fanatic's zeal, however, is nothing if along ever since they began their labors in this city. In fact, there is as much gravity in their not irrepressible. Mr. CLEVELAND's health. faces as there is in the faces of the worldlings also, is said to be pretty good. to be seen in Nassau street, Wall street, Canal street, and Broadway. Let Brother TALMAGE Churches and Their Creeds.

take a look at the General Assembly with this It seems that the question of revising the idea in his mind the next time he visits it, Westminster Confession of Faith so as to We wish to warn the Democracy that if they are making any calculations on any of the new States being Democratic they are likely to reckon without their host.—National Free Freez. make it more in accordance with modern

Well, what is the matter with Montana?

prison a man for shutting himself up, let us

say, in his own apartment and getting giori-

ously but silently drunk, and disturbing no-

On Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Tal-

It is our duty to warn Col. ELLIOTT F SHEPARD that symptoms of a strong boom for Gen. Falix Agnus of Baltimore for the post of Minister to Russia have appeared. It is not probable that Gen. Agnus would take that or any other office, but Col. SHEPARD as a jourpalist and good man must know what is going on. We do not see how he can be spared from New York, but perhaps he will consider himself called to stop the Czar's Sunday reviews

Mr. F. C. SELOUS, the mighty hunter, who returned to England recently under the im-pression that he had bid a last farewell to African jungles, has already turned his back on civilization and is on the way to his old stamping grounds. After all, he enjoys life best in the big game regions of Africa. The hunting stories he told in print while in England will tend to correct the widespread idea that the lion is not dangerous unless cornered, and that he had rather run away than tackle a man. SELOUS says this may be true of most lions, but that there are specimens of this lordly brute that, having once had the taste of human flesh, cultivate the habit of living on that sort of food and make it the business of their lives to prey upon the natives. One or two lions of this sort are enough to produce the liveliest consternation in a large district, and unless the man eaters are soon killed the natives have to emigrate.

The disadvantage to a newspaper editor of not knowing the ways and liberties of poets shows, we blush to remark, in our esteemed contemporary, the Cincinnati Enquirer, when stely venturing upon this:

"THE SUS of Wednesday had the following interesting

"Spokane

"THE SUN is evidently not aware that those to the

When the Enquirer's critic has dwelt long and studiously in the land of those Western sky searchers, the trees of the Pacific slope; has wandered through their solitudes beyond even the advance of the tomato can; has gone, in his companionship with the aborigines, beyond the quick but unsatisfactory sympathy of the universal sign language; has passed through the first ordeal preliminary to admission into one of the Pacific tribes; has heard the echo of his gun in the death growls of the bear, the Nuepko, and has lowered the horns of the Chipko and the Chienoko both; has camped where the glorious Columbia gathers itself in readiness to leave this continent and submit o the embraces of the sea, and has slept also edge where culminates the great Rocky pare notes on geography and ethnology. Then re will give him some points on poetry, for, as Mr. SHAKESPEARE Says, the man who has not poetry in his soul is of no use for editing an American newspaper, even if it is west of Lake Erie

Who says that no first-class Kings are going to be turned up at the Paris Exposition? That active and genial potentate, King DAVID KALAKAUA, is going to go, and where Dave is, there will be gambolling galore. Paris down by the metaphysical creed makers of needs not to mourn the absence of the crowned nobs of Europe. King David the Merry is a sufficient substitute.

The Essex Club of Boston gave a farewell case to retort in his behalf that GROVER CLEVELAND appointed his wife's cousin, feed on Saturday to Doctor and Minister BENJAMIN FOLSOM, to be Consul at Sheffield. GEORGE BAILEY LORING, the portly and goodnatured emissary to Portugal. Gen. Harrison. who is not a giant, seems to have gratified a certain dry sense of humor in sending Dr. habit of having woe and redness of eyes must have felt somewhat self-conscious and uncom-LORING and Mr. JOHN D. WASHBURN, both massive and majestic chaps, to little Portugal and little Switzerland respectively. Dr. Louing, by the way, speaks Portuguese with fluency and only a slight Cape Ann accent. He learned the language during a short visit to Provincetown. ing intoxicating liquors shall be deemed guilty of the He has been commissioned by the New England Agricultural Society to try the experiment of grafting barbed wire on the cork tree with a view to producing corkscrews at reduced rates.

> The Northeastern Kansas Editorial Association met at Minneapolis, Kansas, the other day, and resolved that "we declare Minneapolis a city of most beautiful proportions." Which s what the Minnesota Minneapolitans are doing night and day, in season and out of season in health and in disease. Which city has the more beautiful proportions, the Minneapolis of Kansas or the Minneapolis of Minnesota? To which shall the apple be given? Which grows the faster? Which blows the harder?

This word-spout occurred in the Inter-Ocean last Sunday:

"Master of language though he was, able to pour forth a torrent of startling denunciation in massive sentences of classic purity — massed forces of rhetoric huried in tropes, antitheses, philippics—Cicmao was yet at the necessity, on great occasions, to relieve the pent flood of turbulent emotion by the use of his favortic ex-pletive, 'A Hercule!' Not a soul-harrowing oath, trulynor one of objectionable implety, and modest for th

We must dam this Chicago torrent. CICERO was a poor enough shote in many ways, but we will bet a denarius that he never relieved the pent flood of turbulent emotions by saying "A Hercule!" He swore in Latin and in Greek but he never said "A Hercule!" That may be favorite expletive in Chicago, but it wasn't in Rome. What is the use of inventing scanda about MARCUS T. CICKEO? He has been dead for a number of years, and, as far as we know he never harmed Chicago. He was, in his time, the LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS of Rome Even if he did swear, he would have sworn ten times as much if he had had to live in Chicago.

All roads lead to the Pension Bureau, but the strangest up to date is that followed by an Ohio veteran who has applied for a pension on the ground that he was scared into fits by bushwhackers and that the fits are still or him. The frank simplicity of such an application is admirable. Perhaps it is not intended police courts will doubtless furnish surer and | in good faith, but to illustrate the way in which Commissioner TANNER is inclined to But is a law constitutional which can im- rain pensions upon the just and the unjust

THE PROBERTORY CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Sleepless Activity of the Advocates o Constitutional Prohibition-Excitement Throughout the State-Anxiety of Re-

publican Politicians. PITTSBURGH, May 20 .- The result of the campaign in Pennsylvania for the adoption of constitutional prohibition, which is now fairly opened and is prosecuted on both sides with great vigor, will be in its effect upon the country at large by far the most important and far reaching of any election on the prohibition issue yet held in the republic.

The recent elections in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, in which State prohibition met with a Waterloo defeat, may be said to have settled the question of sumptuary legislation in New England, and to have effectually laid the ghost of Puritanic fanaticism, at least for a generation: but the result of the pending prodibition campaign in the Keystone State will have more than a local significance. Momentous issues are at stake, which are clearly appreciated by the sagacious politicians in both of the great political parties, as also by the Prohibitionist leaders. The struggle inaugurated in Pennsylvania by the aggressive moral element to secure constitutional prohibition, which will be a tug of war from now until the day of the election, will be watched with deep interest throughout the country. The year 1889 is a battle year on the field of reform throughout the country. Everywhere it is the clash of ideas on the vexed prohibition issue. As a volcanic upheaval, the Legislatures of over a dozen States have been stirred upon the ques-tion. Rhode Island, Connecticut, Nebraska, and South Dakota will swell the number of States voting upon it within the year. But even the nterest that was manifested in the result of the campaign in Massachusetts dwarfs in sigificance when compared with the anxiety that is felt by the leading Republican politicians respecting the final outcome of the struggle now going on amid the hills and valleys of the Reystone State.

The day of the election does not occur until June 18, a month distant, and it is too soon yet to speak with any confidence concorning the result, especially as factors enter into the cam paign that are likely yet to affect the vote powerfully for or against the amendment. If the election were to take place to-morrow, there is no doubt in the mind of your correspondent the proposition for constitutional prohibition would be defeated by 40,000 to 50,000 majority; but the next thirty days may effect a marked change in public sentiment.

In one respect the advocates of prohibition in Pennsylvania have an advantage over the zealots for the same idea in Massachusetts. There is no denying the fact that, ostensibly at least, the Republican party is more openly committed to the movement for constitutional prohibition in Pennsylvania than it was in Massachusetts. This is true, your correspondent believes, not only as applied to the leading politicians, but to the influential Republican papers in the Keystone State.

In this respect the Prohibitionist leaders have played their cards skilfully. Beaten within the nast twenty months in pitched battles for constitutional prohibition in seven States of the Union, the zealots for that idea fully perceive that in the pending campaign in Pennsylvania they are in the last ditch, and that nothing short of a victory can save the cause of prohibition from annihilation.

Fully impressed with this conviction, the

Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania, as it were to a man, have girded up their loins for a supreme effort. With an enthusiasm as great as though they believed that victory was within their grasp, they have flung themselves into the pending campaign. The bugle note has been sounded to call the flower of the prohibition orators of the country to their aid: and, as a few weeks ago in Massachusetts, there has been a hearty response to the call. A corps of veteran prohibition speakers, including Mrs. Ellen J. Foster Dr. Milner, and others, have entered the State from Kansas and Iowa; while, apparently undismayed by their recent crushing defeat at home, well-known advocates of prohibition from New Hampshire and Massachusetts are on the stump in this State, eloquent in descanting upon a policy that, to-day, is rejected by a large majority of the intelligent and conscien-

tious voters of New England. Aware of the duplicity of the Republican leaders in the late campaigns in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, the radical element in the Republican party have from the first turned their guns, with telling effect, against the leading Republican politicians. The result of this well-directed and merciless to its inciplent gurgle, balanced on the knife | cross-fire has been as the leaders of the radical element shrewdly calculated. The Repub-Mountain divide of the Marias Pass, then | lican managers, contrary to their original inten-Prohibitionists. Even that prince of American politicians, Boss Quay, has been constrained, reluctantly, to announce that he is in favor of the amendment, and should vote for it; while the same smoking-out process, skilfully applied, has even been so successful as to compel Gov. Beaver to make the same declararation, coupled with the statement that at the proper time he will give expression to his views on the prohibition issue.

Thus it will be seen that at the outset of the campaign in Pennsylvania the Prohibitionists have an advantage which was not possessed by their brethren in Massachusetts. They have compelled the Republican party, through its acknowledged chiefs, to define its position in favor of the amendment. Committed at first to constitutional prohibition through favoring and furnishing the great proportion of the votes in the Legislature for submitting the amendment to the people, the Republican party is now squarely pledged to the support of constitu-

tional prohibition at the polls. What effect will this change of base of the Republican party have on the vote in the Keystone State? Are the Republican leaders, Ouny, Beaver, and others, sincere in their de tions of fealty to constitutional prohibition? Does it mean that the great Republican party in Pennsylvania, with its 60,000 to 70,000 majority has decided to swing into line for the amendment? These just now are pertinent questions. Upon their answer, affirmative or negative, rests the future alignment of political parties in this country.

it can be laid down as a self-evident proposition that if the Republican party in Pennsylvania in good faith supports the amendment, it will be adopted at the election on May 18 by a round majority, as the proposition is reason ably certain to receive a minority of Demo cratic votes. In this event, the dullest student of American politics can readily see that there would immediately be a readjustment of th two great political parties. The Presidential campaign of 1892, in that event, would be fought on the prohibition issue.

That the inevitable result of the adoption of the amendment in Pennsylvania would be to inject the prohibition issue into national polities, probably no man knows better than that astute politician, Chairman Quay. The Republican party, by the logic of events, would be compelled to become the Prohibition party of the country; while the Democracy, by the same stress of circumstances, would be constrained to become the party of sumptuary opposition. Under this new alignment of political forces, which would follow the adoption of constitu-tional prohibition in Pennsylvania as naturally as the day follows night, the Keystone State, now at the head of the Republican column, would become a great battle ground, while the Empire State would become yet more the Gibraitar of Democracy.

Yes, but many say, "Quay, Beaver, and other leading Republican politicians have not the slightest intention of permitting l'ennsylvania to be carried by the Prohibitionists. They are simply giving the followers of St. John and Fisk a little harmless taffy."

Probably this is the intention of the Republican managers. But may not the wily Quay overreach himself? Certain it is he is between two fires, and consummate a politician as he is. he may experience a difficulty in steering the shoals on the one hand and the sharp rocks of the Republican liquor interest on the other.

It is safe to say that not in the history of the

prohibition crusades in this country has the Republican party been placed in so perilous position; and the outlook now Boss Quay will sweat drops of blood before the day of the election. Next to the result of the vote on the amendment in Fennsylvania on fune 18, the interest with the people of the country will be to see how the Republican party will extricate itself from its embarrassing position. WM. P. TOMLINSON.

LITERARY REMINISCENCES OF A GREAT OBITUARIAN.

an Almost Professional Chapter of the Au teblography of G. W. Childs, A. M., "Mors Omnibus Communis,"

From Lippincott's Magazine. Hawthorne was another sensitive man and extremely shy. The last time we met was under very distressing circumstances. He was travelling South for the benefit of his health, accompanied by his friend. D. Ticknor, the publisher. They stopped at the Contipental Hotel in Philadelphia, and both came down to the Anger office to call on me. They were in excellent spirits; and that was on Friday. It was agreed that they should attend a party to be given the next evening by Mr. Joseph Harrison. These Saturday evening par-ties were then a feature of social life in Philadelphia. Neither Tickner nor Hawthorne came, greatly to our disappointment. As no explanation of their absence was sent me, I called on Sunday morning at the hotel and went directly to their rooms. I knocked on the door, and, receiving no answer, opened it and went in There I found Hawthorne pacing up and down the room

'Hawthorne," I said, "how are yout Where is Tick-"They have taken him away," said he.
"What do you mean !" I asked. "I don't understand

rou."
"Well," he said, "it is too bad. He was my best

friend; I depended on him; and he came here to please I could make nothing out of it at all; he seemed to me

bewildered.
I feared for his mind, and, going down to the office,
seked the clerk, Mr. Duffy, what it all meant. He then
seked the clerk, Mr. buffy, what it all meant. dead-had died that merning.

"Where is his body?" I asked.
"It was taken early this morning to the undertaker's."

he said.

I was astounded, but, hastening back to Hawthorne, comforted him as much as I could, implored him to keep quiet, and at last succeeded somewhat in calming him lown. I then went to the undertaker's, took charge of Ticknor's body, saw that it was properly cared for and embaimed, and telegraphed to his partner, my old friend James T. Fields. One of Ticknor's sons at once came on to Philadelphia and took his father's remains to Boston. It was a deplorable and distressing event; a very fatal journey. Hawthorne lingered here in Philadelphia with me for a few days, and then I placed him in the keeping of the good Bishop Howe of Pennsylvania, a common friend, who accompanied him to Rostor There he passed the night with James T. Fields who says they sat up late talking about Ticknor, and that Hawtherne was in a very excited and nervous state, recalling incessantly the sad scenes he had been passing through in Philadelphia. In the morning he returned to his old home in Concord, and shortly after he died at Plymouth, N. H., whither he had gone under the charge of his life-long friend, ex-Fresident Franklin Pierce.

### Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Queen Marguerite of Italy is one of the best violoncello players of the day.

Mr. Kingiake, who has recently undergone a critical

operation, is seriously iii.

The shipment of wines from Bordeaux last year showed a falling off of more than four million gallons. A political move of great importance is promised by the intention of the Czar to be crowned the King of

June there will be 5,000 rose trees, of 3,000 varieties, in In the Sydney courts it has been decided that no Sun-

lay newspaper can sue for advertisements, the contract being illegal.

Of the seventeen pickpockets so far arrested at the

Paris Exposition none is English. They are Italiana, Germans, and Americans. Cigarettes of tea, lately introduced in England, have been followed by those made of a mixture of herbs, which seem to be received with favor.

Through the meetings of the United Presbyterian Synod held in Edinburgh, we learn that in 1888 there

was a gain of 783 members of the Church. One of the most active bicyclists is the Bishop of Ches. ter. It was he who presided at an athletic meeting the other day, and so warmly commended boxing.

The latest of fashion's fancies is to have crests and monograms printed on the top left hand corner of envelopes, and to use stationery of a pronounced "mignon

army in Transylvania was recently killed by a builet from a Manlicher ritle discharged during target practice at a distance of more than two and a half miles.

The next competitor for Atlantic honors will come from France. It will be La Touraine, of 11,000-horse power instead of 7,000, the figure of the other boats be onging to the Compagnie Generale Transatiantique, The bark Lyra, after being dismasted, completed her royage to Queenstown round Cape Horn, a distance of ten thousand miles, under jury masts. The Mercantile Marine Association rewarded the Captain and officers The "penny in the slot" machine must have reached its culmination in that invented by a Mr. Engelbert, hich, after the prescribed rule has will take your photograph, finish it, and drop it out

already framed.

At a sale of Rembrandt's and Cruikshank's etchings, the former's "Low House on the Bank of the Canal" sold for £550, and a "landscape with two houses" brought £345; Cruikshank's highest priced work, "John in," brought £18 5s.

The "most valuable catseye in the world" has come to London from Ceylon. It weighed originally when found by a laborer 475 carats. He sold it for thirty rupees. It has been cut and now weight 170 carata, and is insured for 10.000 rupees. Since the termination of the dynamite patent in 1881.

there has been immense industry in the invention of high explosives, and there are now more than 300 va only 1-24,000 of a second to explode.

The Volapukists are invited during this month to a great jubilee festival at Allmendingen in Wurtemburg it being ten years since the South German country pas-tor, Dr. Scheyler, published his grammar of the "universal language for all parts of the world."

A Bussiau navy officer has invented a method of searching the sea or coast by night, which does not re-veal the position of the ship. A mortar fires a buoyant shell containing a compound which ignites on reaching

the water and lights up the surrounding area. Baron Alberto Franchetti, who composes operas, ex-pends immense sums on their production. His work "Asrael" was rehearsed for a month previous to its per-

formance in Florence, 700 people being engaged. The mise on some was estimated as costing L=0.000.

The Duchess of Mariborough's reception at her presentation to the Queen was most cordial on her Ma justy's part. After the Queen had given her the usua kiss she "shook hands with her most graciously, and kept her in conversation for a couple of minutes."

Physicians will be interested to know that Dr. Page

of the Royal Library of Berlin has found there a Latir manual of anatomy in manuscript, written in 1304 by Henri de Mondevillo, surgeon to Philip the Handsome of France and teacher of anatomy and surgery in Paris. On May 10 a man was sentenced by the Toulon police court to eight days' imprisenment and a fine of 50 france for uttering what were described as seditious crieg, to wit: "Bown with Parliamentarism! Down with the Government! Down with the Fonkinois! Vive

Boulanger!" Progress is again to be recorded in the matter of powerful war ships. The Italian ironciad Ruggiero Laurea, which has just been tried for speed, reach 17.6 knots, carries four of the largest guns yet brough into practice, 110 tons. Her sister ship, Andrea Doria,

will soon be ready.
One of the most famous barbers of Europe, Leon Du mont, who used to cut and trim Napoleon III., describe as a "teller of tales, a connoisseur of pictures, and the best of gossips," has established himself in London. He was one of the first persons called in by Boulanger after

An operatta dealing with life at Newport, by the American composer, Mr. Robert Goldbeck, was lately performed at Devonshire House, with considerable suc-cess. Among its chief songs are a "Swimming Scene," "Cheer the Yacht," "Dancing Lesson," and the "Song of the Looking Glass." The competition invited to set to music a cantata an

thing satisfactory, Gounod has been requested to set it and has consented. It will be performed on the occasion of the distribution of prices to be awarded by the Exposition authorities.

The English barmaids who are to attend the Paris

Exposition are attracting immense attention in that city. It has been hinted that there will be some ordi-nance forbidding the emptyment of all women in the cafes during the show, and the papers are full of advice to young men how not to be enthralled. The military review at the Paris Exposition has made

the critics think that the French army is better than it ever was. The artillery is generally pronounced the finest arm: but, curious enough, the guns are horsed with dark and white horses alternately. The French are bound to interject a suggestion of art even into war.

Miss Valerie Weidemann's breach of premise suit
against Lord Orford's son Mr. Weipole, in which the plaintiff was non-suited for refusing to answer questions concerning the birth of her child, will seen be brought on again Justice Mathew having decided that Weldemann did not understand the bearing of the ques-tions propounded to her. FORTY THOUSAND PARDONS.

also to the Cabinet, it will be carried out.

Senator Plumb of Kansas appears to be the

President Harrison Contemplates Amnesty for All the Army Deserters,

WASHINGTON, May 20 .- Sixteen years ago. President Grant Issued a proclamation relieving from the statute pains and penalties all soldiers of the regular army who had over deserted from the service. From that time until the present desertion has been going on more abundantly than before, but without the privileges of executive elemency. Now, accordingly. President Harrison is inclined to issue another proclamation, continuing the pardons from Oct 10, 1973, the date of his predecessor's order, up to the present time. It is quite certain that he has expressed himself in favor of such a project, and should it commend itself

main mover in this plan, and according to his statement, since Oct. 13, 1873, "40,391 men of the enlisted service have deserted; and of this number it is estimated that only 8,050 have re-turned to the service by surrender and arrest, There are, therefore, over 32,000 deserters at large, only a small per cent, of whom will ever be apprehended." The first thing that strike one in this statement is the enermous drain of desertion. The whole army only numbers at its maximum 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts; so that during the period cov-ered by these statistics the equivalent of an entire army has disappeared by desertion and a large part of a second army in addition. Even this reckening does not tell the whole story, because the army is never entirely at the enlisted maximum; and in addition there are thousands of enlisted men who by virtue of

listed maximum; and in addition there are thousands of enlisted men who by virtue of their high pay as non-commissioned officers, their ability to earn extra service hay by mechanical skill, their detail for certain pleasant and not arduous duties, their additional compensation from longevity pay, or their hopes of being in a few years placed upon the retired list, are practically exempt from the classes of troops which produce nine-tenths of all the deserters. Hence the aggregate of 40,391 represents even a more suggestive percentage of troops which produce nine-tenths of all the deserters. Hence the aggregate of 40,391 represents even a more suggestive percentage of troops than the figures themselves at first imply. There are arguments both for and against the proposed amnesty proclamations. The offence of desertion is one of the gravest in the military code; and while, of course, this gravity is mitigated when it occurs in time of neace, and therefore not in presence of an enemy, yet nothing should be done to diminish a proper sonse of its intrinsic character. For this reason it seems a mistake, on the score even of expediency, for Senator Plumb to support his project by exculpatory comments on the nature of the offence, So, too, the lapse of time since the act was committed does not alter its essential character. It must be conceded further, that the practice of granting amnesty is not likely to diminish the frequency of desertions, as is indicated by the fact that since 1473 some years have shown a larger number of desertions than had ever occurred before.

On the other hand, there is a certain wisdom as well as mercy in relieving from this stigma thousands of men who may have deserted when little more than reckless boys, and have since sough in the ordinary pursuits of civil life to fill useful and honorable careers. These men feel that they are fugitives and criminals in the eye of the law, yet that miligating circumstances could be pleaded for them, were they ever arrested, as they are never likely to b

wholly on the soldier's side. Sometimes there were misrepresentations of fact which would amount almost to procuring enlistment under false pretences. In other instances there have been individual grievances through the injustice of courts martial or other causes which prompted desertion. In some cases the lack of proper and sufficient food, of clothing suited to climate, and of decent quarters, were pointed out by officers themsolves.

But without dwelling too much on what might be considered excuses for conduct unworthy of a soider, it is enough to say that wast imprevements have been made in the condition of the regular soldier during the past tweive years. letter stations and barracks, greater variety of food, more means of amusement, a larger number of places onen to promotion with higher pay, the addition of extra duty pay, and the creation of a retired list, make the attractions of the service greater than they once were. Accordingly many argue that it would be well to wipe out old scores by relieving nast deserters on their application for pardon sither in person or by letter, and starting once more anew.

These are the considerations presented on one side and the other which will come before the President, and will probably result in his issue of the necessary proclamation of amnest. Of course the pardoned deserter would forfeit ray and pension, and cannot again be received into the service.

#### Chinese Civil Service Examinations in the Home of the System. From the Feking Gazette, March 24.

The Governor of Honan reports that at the recent examinations for the second degree one candi-date over 90 and thirdeen over 90 years of age went through the whole nine days ordeal, and wrote essays which were perfectly accurate in diction and showed no signs of failing years. The prescribed period of 60 years having clapsed since they obtained their first degree, the memorialist asks that these heary veterans should receive from the Throne the distinctions accorded by law to those who have paid a life long devotion to letters without securing the object of their ambition

From the Peking Gazette, March 27.
The Governor-General reports that at the examina-tions which took place last autumn at Poochow two caudidates over 30 and nine over 80 years of age went through the prescribed tests, and sent in essays of which the composition was good and the handwriting firm and distinct. Aged candidates who have passed through an interval of sixty years from attaining their bachelor's degree, and who have attended the three last examina tions for the higher degree, are, if unsuccessful the fourth time, entitled to an honorary degree, which the memorialist now requests should be conferred upon the above-mentioned candidates.

# From the Peking Gasette, March 29.

The Governor-General of Sechuan states that the examination hall in the provincial capital contains 12,700 apartments for the accommodation of candidates, and that last year the number of those who presented themselves for the degree examination was nearly 17,000 Temperary quarters were provided for a conportion of the excess, but over 2,000 candidates had to be refused admission on account of want of accommodation. During the present year a special examination has been granted in honor of the Emperor's accession, and, as it is expected that there will be a large number of candi-dates, it is proposed to add 1.000 more apartments to the examination hall, the expense of which will be de frayed from the provincial funds. It is also asked at the same time that two more assistant examiners she be appointed, and that the staff of copylets and essay readers should be increased. - Rescript: hejerred to the onsideration of the Insard of Ceremonies.

#### A Convention of Newspaper Makers. From the Indianapolis Journa

The Northern Indiana Editorial Association will hold its twenty sixth annual session at Kendalivilla, on Thursday and Friday, June 13 and 14. The character of the membership of the association is a sufficient guaranty that the meeting will be both pleasant and profitable. Men of the intelligence and ability of the editors of the northern Indiana papers, who come to gether for discussion of matters pertaining to their profession, must have something to say well worth the hearing. The programme includes the following papers:
"The Art of Advertising," C. H. Chase, Eikhart Re-"The Newspaper at the Fireside," the Hon. J. B. Stoll,

South Bend, Tones.

"Early Reminiscenses of Newspapers in Northern In diana," Gen. Reut. Williams. Warsaw Indiantain Republic "Business Methods in the Management of a Newspa-per," Dan McDonald, Plymouth Beneral, "The Advertising Agent," W. D. Page, Fort Wayne News, "Running a Newspaper for Glory," P. W. Willis, "Running a Sawapaper of Waterloo Frest."

Editorial Courtesy." J. A. Harnes, Auburn Courier.

"Official Patronage." J. W. Adams, Columbia City Fast.

"Judgment and Discretion of the Editor." Dr. J. H.

Rerich, Larange Standard.

"Making Both Ends Meet." J. J. Higgins, Butler Re-

speeches by a number of invited guests are features of the programms. All editors of the State are invited to be present with their wives and families

## Spain's Infant King Nowhere. From the .libany Arqua. Baby McKoe's grandfather has thus far made

the following appointments: For United States Marsical in Tennessee, Baby McKee's great inclei for member of the Utah Communicop, Baby McKee's Uncle & seell's father-in-law, for Collector of Customs in Washington Territory, Baty McKes a mess. Apparently Sir Francis was wrong in the hellef that "children are impediments to great enterprises."

# A Fortune in a Small Package

From the St. Paul Proneer Press. HELENA, Mont., May 15.—A gold bar weighing 212 pounds and valued at \$40,000 was received at the United States Assay Office here to day. It came from the Spotled Horse mine at Maiden, owned by Mr. Mc-Adow. The bar is the largest ever received at this office. For Internal, Not External, Application,

From the Boston Post. General Clinton B. Fisk calls Massachusetts
"the old hav him state." With due respect to General
Fisk, that isn't the kind of rum that is most popular. INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The strawberry is beginning to make its appearance in our markets, and within the next few days an abus dant supply of this wholesome and delicious truit will be received from the South. It is reported that the crop of the season from New York to Plorida is even larger than usual and consequently the price will most their be quite as low as it was last year. The consumer of early strawberries should see to it that they are rips and sound, for otherwise they are not benedicial to him. The crop of asparagus this season is large and its price is low but a part of the supply sent to our market from New Jersey during the past fortnight has not been of the highest quality ever seen hers, we are sorry to say

In conversation with an acquaintance yesterday Mr. Chauncey Depaw referred to the time when he held the office of American Minister to Japan, twenty three years ago. It appears that some of Mr. Depew's friends years ago. It appears that some of all bonor of an ap-are unaware that he ever enjoyed the honor of an ap-pointment to this high diplomatic post. But he bimself pointment to this high diplomatic pest. But he himself has not forgotten it. He was appointed to it by Secre-tary Seward, under the Administration of Andrew Johnson, in 1864. Mr. Seward was desirous that he should accept this office at that time, and it was not till Mr. Depew had taken a whole month to think of it that be notified the State Department of his final determination to refuse it. He preferred life in New York to dist macy in Tokio.

Some of the managers of theatres in this city com plain of the number of requests that they receive to give performances in aid of the public charities and all kinds of institutions. They say that if they acceded to all these requests their actors and actresses would be engaged in charitable work every night of the wee and the whole of the receipts at the box office would be turned over to philanthropic collectors at the end of each performance. In several cases clergymen who preach against the theatre have asked managers to give per-formances in aid of some charitable society in which they are interested. "It is rough on ua," one of them said, "but our theatres do a great deal of this kind of work every year."

The revivalist, Moody, has grown more stalwart than he was when he carried on the revival in New York and Brooklyn, but, in his preaching, he has not lost the energy that formerly characterized his sermons. Has large head and strong face continue to be as striking as they were many years ago, and he still retains the stubbly beard, brief little nose, and small twinkling eyes of other days. In delivering his sermons, his voice is yet

There are some old types in this city who have not yet forgotten the recently appointed Public Printer, Palme who worked here at his trade as a journeyman for years ago. He was a shrewd Westerner and a steady typesetter, but he did not remain here long enough to secome a member of the Typographical Union. He was full of ambition, and soon had a paper of his own in a rural town of this State. From there he struck out West as far as lowa, drifted into politics, and became a mem-ber of Congress. Since that time he has been a writer on several of the daily papers of Chicago. Most of the types whom he knew here forty years ago have de

All schoolhouses that may be built hereafter in this city south of the Harism River are to be of fireproof material throughout, while those in north New York are to be put in the centre of large plots of ground, wit no buildings of any kind directly adjoining them. Six or eight new schoolhouses are now being built, and they will be opened this year for the service of the children. For next year appropriations for nine more new schools have been made. They are all needed for according to the last annual report of the City Superintendent nearly 10,000 of the children of the city were unable to find room in the public schools now in existence, and the number who are this year barred out of them fo the same reason is still greater.

The Chinamen living in this city who are members of the Hong Song Tong are very much interested over the proceedings of the dark-lantern session of this secret society that was held last Sunday in New Haven. It is impossible for an outsider to learn anything about the nature of the business that was transacted by the hundred members of the society who were present at the meeting, and none of those who attended it are allowed to give any information to the papers. It is probable, however, that the business referred mainly to the prices to be charged by the members for washing and other labor and to the distribution of the benefits pro vided by the Hong Song Tong. At all events, when the ion was over the Chinamen who had held it "looke

Senator Blair of New Hampshire has looked very placed while in this city within the past few days. He attributes his health to his serone spirit, his tectotal principles, and his respect for sanitary laws. He is free from the habit of sixting up late at night; he never allows himself to be thrown into uncontrollable excite-ment over any subject; he is fond of abiding in his home as much as possible, and he gives heed to his daily diet. He was a farm laborer in his youth, and has never lost the strength thus gained. He carries rather lightly the 55 years that he has lived.

The dogwood is in blossom, and the elevated trains were brightened yesterday afternoon by parties of re-turning visitors to Fort George and the other parts of Washington Heights, loaded down with masses of white blossom. That part of the city is about the only place now left where people can plok all the flowers they can carry without having to dodge a sparre

a surprisingly large proportion of the news stands and in widely scattered parts of the city. Not very long ago ther were rarely seen outside of Mulberry Little Italy, and comparatively few people knew that any such papers existed. Their evidently increasing circulation and the extent to which the demand for them is spread over the city seems to indicate that the Italian residents have a good deal of public spirit, and that they have entgrown the custom of congregating is herds in certain sections of the city.

Ex Congressman Augustus Cutler of Morris county, the "farmer lawyer" and Democratic war horse ! again in the field as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in New Jersey against Leon Abbett. There will be an attempt to rally upon him the support of the rural districts, where the Democratic voters will be warned that Mr. Abbett is bold, bad city man. As several other attempts to rally the same rural voters around as many other differ ent candidates will apparently be going on at the same time, the Abbett men are not trembling in their boots as yet. Mr. Cutier is usually mentioned in this way, but he has never had a respectable following when the Convention met.

The summer caridea has caught on rapidly with the street ratiroad companies in New York. The cool and airy cars are already running on nearly every long line in the city except on Broadway, where they would probably be more popular than anywhere else. The Sixth avenue line has some beautiful new ones running, and the Eighth avenue keeps them going clear up to Central Bridge. The cars are undoubtedly profitable t central brings. The car's are undoubtedly probable to the railroads for they draw a good many fares that would otherwise go to the elevated, and they are also used during the evenings for excursion purposes by many families who want an airing. Besides this the cars carry more passengers than the closed ones and are kept clean and neat looking with less trouble.

Since the Mayor's axe began work on the poles, there has been remarkable activity on the part of the electric companies in getting their wires under ground. Gang of men are at work in all parts of the city polling the cables through the subways, and even along Park row where the big trunk line cables run from the main build ings to the elevated railroad, line men have, within a few days, begun to lower the bundles of wires with which the slander poles have been so weighted that they swall dangerously in every heavy wind.

The highest base ball club in the city, in the location of its home grounds, if not on record, is that made up o Tribune employees. It practices daily upon the top of the Iribune building. There is a space there a hundred feet long and surrounded by a high wall, where everything but heavy batting is perfectly feasible.

The last of the glorious tulips are fading in the beds is the small parks about the city, and more modest blos soms of various sorts and colors are being set out in their places. The city's free tulip show this spring was the finest ever made here. Great things are also prosed this year for the water lily show in the park fountains when the time for those flowers come.

A recent device for the preservation of paper-covered pooks is a case of seal or other soft leather, made to f tightly over the book and removable when the book has been read. It is flexible, and does not interfers with the book being slipped into the pocket or carried doubled up in the hand or in a satchel, but it saves the pape covers from becoming soiled or torn and keeps the leaves from getting dogs-eared.

The fine herses that drew the guns in many of the bat teries that took part in the military parade on cent nial day excited disdain among some of the people who know it all, on account of their ungainly feet and leaf and the shagery hair with which they were covered. The more hair a Clydenizie has on its legs the better its breed, as a rule, but some people have no eye for horse that is not as glosay as a mirror and as significaambed as a fawn.

Cut. Scott's Eighth Regiment is getting along in a Harlem skating rink while its new armory is being com preced, and it feels like a body of old-fashioned country militis training in a barn every time it turns out for drid. The regiment is keeping up its membership very well, however, and is hoping for some new companies and other things when it gets into its new building. The interest Col. Scott and his regiment took in the school boys who were getting ready for the contennial parade is partly explained by a remark one of the officers dropped while the boys were having their review the armory last week : "It's only four or five years not before those little chaps will be ready to put on uni forms, and it's a caution if the Eighth doesn't catch the